

Appendix B

Glossary

ABA — See Appropriation and Budget Activity Account Code.

Accountable RIC — Identifies the Routing Identifier Code (RIC) at which the accountable record is maintained. See Routing Identifier Code.

Accountable UIC — Identifies the unit at which the accountable records are maintained. See Unit Identification Code.

Accounting Requirements Code (ARC) — a one-position alphanumeric code that indicates the record-keeping requirements for an item. The ARC is authorized by AR 708-1, table 10, Accounting Requirements Code. The ARC is in the item data segment. ARC definitions are:

X = Expendable

D = Durable

N = Non-expendable

ACALA — See Armament and Chemical Acquisition and Logistics Activity.

ACQ-ADVICE-CD — See Acquisition Advice Code.

Acquisition Advice Code (ACQ-ADVICE-CD) — A one-position alphabetic code, used at customer level, which shows how to get an item.

ACT Code — See Action Code.

Action Code (ACT Code or ACTCO) — A one-position code. This code is associated with the PHASE code which describes the authority for action.

ACTCO — See Action Code.

Address Search Data — A sub-path of “RIC ADDRESS” which provides identification of a specific RIC.

Air Port of Debarkation — See Port of Debarkation.

AMCOM — Aviation and Missile Command.

AMCSC — See Army Materiel Category Structure Code.

AMDF — See Army Master Data File.

AMIM-NO — See Army Management Information Memorandum Number.

AMMO-LVL-CD — See Ammunition Level Code.

AMMO-QTY-MPLR — See Ammunition Quantity Multiplier.

AMMO-USE-CD — See Ammunition Usage Code.

Ammunition Level Code (AMMO-LVL-CD) — A code designator employed by the ammunition item manager to indicate those ammunition items which are authorized a 90-day depot stockage level. Codes are:
1 - 90 day depot level authorized.
0 - 90 day depot level not authorized.

Ammunition Quantity Multiplier (AMMO-QTY-MPLR) — Code applicable to ammunition only which indicates unit of measure employed for computational purposes.

E - EACH

K - THOUSAND

M - MILLION

Ammunition Usage Code (AMMO-USE-CD) — Indicates whether or not the selected item uses ammunition.

2 = YES

BLANK = NO

APC — Army Petroleum Center. Located in New Cumberland, Pa. Coordinates acquisition of petroleum and lubricants.

Appropriation and Budget Activity Account Code — Position 2 of the materiel category structure which identifies the procuring appropriation, and where applicable, the budget activity account or the subgroupings of materiel managed. Also provides for the identification of modification kits procured with PA principal; PA secondary; or Operational and Maintenance items, Army (OMA) funds. The field length is 1, and the data type is alphanumeric. Definition source AR 708-1 DED.

ARC — See Accounting Requirements Code.

Armament and Chemical Acquisition and Logistic Activity (ACALA) — Activity that coordinates the procurement and support of armament and chemical commodities.

Army Management Information Memorandum Number (AMIM-NO) — Assigned at DA and supplied to interested parties on a floppy disk. Loaded to the TAV MIDR (Major Item Data Reference) database. This is an updateable field. If AMIM number is not displayed on this screen, the user may add the correct AMIM-NO to the TAV MIDR database, or, if the AMIM-NO is found to be incorrect, the user may likewise change it using this screen.

Army Master Data File (AMDF) — A database that contains catalog information on a selected item.

Army Materiel Category Structure Code (MATCAT or AMCSC) — A five-position alphanumeric code that shows the materiel category structure detail for management of Army inventories. It is controlled by AMC and composed of four concatenated elements listed in tables 5-1 through 5-5 of AR 710-1 “Centralized Inventory Management of the Army Supply System”. Positions are described as follows:
Position 1 - “Alpha Code/Commodity Management Code” identifies the materiel categories of principle & secondary items to the CONUS

Integrated Materiel Manager, or Service Item Control Center source of supply.

Position 2 - “Appropriation & Budget Activity Account Code” identifies investment items purchased with Procurement Appropriations, or expense items bought with Army Stock Fund obligational authority.

Position 3 - “Management Inventory Segment” identifies Repairable, Nonrepairable, Insurance, and Provisioning items.

Position 4-5 - “Generic Category Code” identifies a generic category of weapon systems, end items, or homogeneous grouping of items.

ARMY-TYPE-DSG — See Army Type Designator.

Army Type Designator (ARMY-TYPE-DSG) — A unique combination of letters and numerals assigned to an approved National Item Name to serve as a series designator for differentiating between items identified by the same federal name (i.e., military or commercial make and model or type designators including electronic/photographic type numbers, aircraft Army model numbers and commercial manufacturers model numbers).

ASA — See Army Support Activity

ASBLG RATIO — See Assemblage Ratio.

Assemblage LIN — The LIN (Line Item Number) of the Major assembly which is made up of smaller items.

Assemblage Ratio (ASBLG RATIO) — The quantity of the component item which is included as a part(s) of the primary LIN.

Assembly Query — Requesting ASSEMBLAGE-LIN information will result in a list of component items with quantity per which are component parts of the requested LIN.

Assets (Top Level) — This option in TAV will retrieve quantities of items that are on hand and in transit for selected force levels. On-hand assets can be either in storage or issued to using activities. In the case of major items, other items substituting against the authorization are also identified. Descriptive data will be provided where applicable, for example, project code, condition code, ownership/purpose code, substitute LIN, etc.

Assignment Code — A two-position alphanumeric code designating a major or subordinate command, headquarters, agency or other grouping to which a unit is assigned.

AUTH STR — See Authorized Military Strengths.

Authorization — This option enables the user to obtain item authorization and requirements data at selected force levels. TAV provides information on major and secondary end items for both units and non-units, and displays it at LIN level with the related timeframe. A unit-level net

position representing assets in relation to authorizations is also shown. Within this option, the user may choose to view the assets that contributed to the net position.

Authorization Force — This option allows the user to enter a unit, a major command, a geographic region, an assignment code, a TPSN, a station code, a TYP SRC, or a standard requirements code (SRC). This will then provide the user with all authorization force information that is available in the force database.

Authorized Military Strengths (AUTH STR) - Identifies the total of all programmed authorized military strengths (enlisted, warrant officer and officer).

Authorized Substitute Indicator (AUTH) — If the Substituting Line Item Number (SUB-LIN) is coded 'A', then the substitution is authorized per SB 700-20, the BOIMAS1 or other HQDA files. Anything other than an 'A' means that the item is being reported as a substitute by a unit in the field, however, it is not an authorized substitute per SB 700-20.

BR — See Branch.

Branch (BR) — A two-position alpha code which identifies the military branch of service of each Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE), Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE), or Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) unit.

Break Bulk Point — Designated point where large shipments are broken into smaller lots.

BSC — See Budget Study Code.

BSC + ROLL — See Budget Study Code + Rollup.

Budget Study Code — First four digits of the Standard Study Number that identifies specific analysis information.

Budget Study Code + Rollup — First seven digits of the Standard Study Number that provides a roll up summary for analysis.

Bumper Number — Identification number stenciled on the bumper of a vehicle.

CAGE Code — See Commercial and Government Entity Code.

Cancellation Indicator Code (XBCRF) — This five-position code will tell the requisitioner the status of their requisition, i.e., canceled, backordered, etc.: This code will tell requisitioner whether their requisition was:

Canceled: X in 1st position.

Backordered: B in 2nd position.

Cancellation was confirmed in 3rd position:

0 = No confirmed cancellation.

1 = Receipt of confirmed cancellation.

Reject Indicator in 4th position:

0 = Not rejected.

1 = Receipt of rejection status.

Frustration indicator in 5th position:

F = Shipment frustrated.

T = Attempting frustration.

U = Unable to frustrate.

N = No attempt to frustrate.

B = Computer generated by-pass.

CARS — See Combat Arms Regimental System.

CECOM — Communications and Electronics Command.

Central Receiving Point Receipt Date — This is a four-position julian date that reflects the date the materiel was received at the CONUS installation's central receiving site.

CHAP — See Chapter code.

CHAP-NSN — See Chapter code.

Chapter (CHAP) code — The Chapter (CHAP) code is a one-position alphanumeric code that tells the Chapter of SB 700-20 that the queried LIN is found in. The CHAP is authorized by AR 708-1, CHAP 9, SECT II. CHAP-NSN clarifies that the Chapter being displayed is related to the NSN and not the LIN.

CIC — See Controlled Item Code.

CIIC — See Controlled Inventory Item Code.

CL — See Supply Class.

CMC — See Commodity Manager Code/ALPHA Code.

CMC-NSN — See Commodity Manager Code/Alpha Code and National Stock Number.

COM-CD — See Commodity Code.

Combat Arms Regimental System (CARS) — Provides a record of a unit's history that can be easily followed. Assigned by the Center of Military History. Note: Changed to U.S. Army Regimental System in 1983.

Command — A unit or organization.

Commercial and Government Entity Code (CAGE Code) — A five character code assigned by DLSC to the design control activity or actual manufacturer of an item as contained in the Cataloging Handbook H4 Series.

Commodity Code (COM-CD) — A two character alphanumeric code used to distinguish a group of homogeneous items. Regulatory Authority is AR 37-55.

Commodity Command Standard System — A standard system used by Army Materiel Command to support the National Inventory Control Points.

Commodity Manager Code — This is a one-position alphabetic code used to identify the various commodity managers.

Communications Security Logistic Agency (CSLA) — Coordinates acquisition and support of communications equipment.

Component LIN — The LIN (Line Item Number) of the item that is included as a part of a Primary Item.

Component Query — Requesting COMPONENT-LIN information will result in a list of where used LINs being displayed with the quantity of components per primary LIN.

Condition Code — This is a one-position alphabetic code which is used to classify materiel according to:

(A) The degree of serviceability, condition and completeness in terms of readiness for issue and use.

(B) Actions being taken to change the status of the materiel.

Consolidated Transportation Control Number — A 16-position alphanumeric data element assigned to the air pallet, seavan, or other carrier's equipment, representing a consolidation of multiple shipment units.

Consolidation And Containerization Point Receipt Date — This is a four-position julian date indicating the date the materiel was received at the CCP.

Consolidation And Containerization Point Ship Date — This is a four-position julian date indicating the date the materiel was shipped from the CCP.

Contract Number — An identification number assigned for control purposes.

Controlled Inventory Item Code (CIIC) — This is a one-position alphanumeric code that indicates special controls for storage and transportation of DOD assets. There are three categories of CIICs as follows:

1. Classified Items Code — A code indicating material that requires special protection in accordance with DOD 5200.1-R, information security program.
2. Sensitive Items Code — A code indicating material that requires a high degree of protection and control.
3. Pilferage Code - A code indicating material that has a ready resale value and, therefore, is especially subject to theft.

The CIIC is authorized by DOD 4100.39-m, volume 10, table 61.

Controlled Item Code (CIC) — C—Indicates military or commercial materiel which because of its funding, excessive cost, or other selected criteria is managed through centralized requirements and authorizations approval. The controlled item code applies to —

(A) Developmental and nondevelopmental items pending type classification (ZLIN) (Chapter 4).

(B) PAA procured materiel (Chapters 2 and 8), to include commercial items \$15,000 and over (Chapter 6).

(C) The following O&M/ASF funded materiel costing less than \$15,000:

- 1 - Commercial industrial weapons, except non-explosive propellant weapons (Chapter 6).
- 2 - Printing, binding, or related auxiliary equipment of the type requiring TAGO and/or JCP approval (AR 25-30, CHAP 11), (Chapters 2 and 6, SB 700-20).
- 3 - Military police working dogs (Chapter 2, SB 700-20).
- 4 - Test measurement and diagnostic equipment (AR750-43) (Chapters 2 and 6, SB 700-20).
- 5 - Postage metering systems (AR 340-3) (Chapter 6, SB 700-20).

O—(ZERO) — not controlled.

Country Code — A two character alphanumeric code that identifies a specific country.

Cross Reference Queries — This term applies to queries that take an NSN, NIIN, DODIC, DODAC, LIN, or SSN as input and display the related NSNs, LINs, DODICS, DODACS, or SSNs residing on the database for the entered key.

CSLA — See Communications Security Logistic Agency.

Current Price (CURR-FY-PRICE) — Current FY assigned base price for a LIN (Line Item Number).

CURR-FY-PRICE — See Current Price.

DAC — See Document Availability Code.

Date Effective (EFF-DT) — In most instances, the Period Covered represents a two-year view of authorization data. If there is a change in an authorized quantity within this period, separate entries will be displayed for the old and new quantities. Occasionally a period shorter than two years is shown; this is due to the authorization dates falling short of the two-year timeframe. The Period Covered and other authorization data are derived from the latest Requisition Validation System (REQVAL) iteration.

Date Initiated (DT-INITIATED) — The date an action first occurred or was initiated.

Date of Action — The date of add, change or delete is the date the action took place. The date following a LIN delete statement is the date the LIN was deleted from SB 700-20. This date is used to determine when a LIN is to be moved from Appendix E and placed in the SB 700-20 history file. (LIN's are retained for three (3) years)). The date following an NSN delete statement is the date the NSN was deleted from the SB 700-20. This date is used to determine when an NSN is to

be moved from Appendix E and placed in the SB 700-20 history file. (NSN's are retained for one (1) year)).

Date Of Last Activity (DOLA) — This date indicates the last time a transaction was processed that resulted in loss or gain at a specific storage location.

Date Of Last Change (DT-LST-CHG) — Date the applicable codes were last changed or updated.

Date Prepared (Date PREP) — A four-position julian date indicating when record was created.

Date SB Published (DT-PUB-SB) — Date the current SB 700-20 was published.

Date Terminated — The date the unit will terminate. It could be a change in location, a Troop Program Sequence Number (TPSN) change, or the unit may go out of the force.

Defense Automated Addressing System — Automated system which allows logistics personnel to access data through DoD to asset management. It provides updated information to data bases.

Defense Logistic Agency (DLA) — Agency that provides support to the Army in Supply, Logistics, and Contacts administration services.

Defense Logistic Support Center (DLSC) — Agency of Defense Logistics Agency that provides logistics support to the Army.

DEL-RSN — See Delete Reason.

Delete Reason (DEL-RSN) — The LIN delete statement identifies the reason a LIN was deleted from Chapter 2, 4, 6, or 8 of the SB 700-20 file. One of the following statements may appear in the NSN delete statement field:

(1) DEL-NO REQUIREMENT. This remark is used in Section 2 of the SB 700-20 file maintenance transaction and shown in SB 700-20, Appendix E, when a NIIN is —

(A) Reclassified to obsolete and asset reporting isn't required.

(B) Deleted because of incorrect listing or because there is no Army authorization.

(2) NOW LIN. This remark is used in Section 2 of the SB 700-20 file. Maintenance transaction. It is also shown in SB 700-20 Appendix E, when a LIN is to be deleted from either Chapter 2, 4, 6, or 8 and replaced by another LIN for a reason other than reclassified to obsolete, and the associated NIIN is being added to the replacing LIN.

(3) RP-BY (REPLACED BY). This remark is used in Section 2 of the SB 700-20 file maintenance transaction. It is also shown in SB 700-20, Appendix E, when the NIIN previously listed in one of the Chapters of SB 700-20 is replaced by another NIIN.

(4) CH-TO (CHANGED TO). This remark is used in SB 700-20, Section 2 file maintenance transaction. It is also shown in SB 700-20, Appendix E, when the NIIN previously listed in one of the Chapters of SB 700-20 for the same item of supply is changed to a different NIIN to correct an error or consolidate identical or completely interchangeable items under a preferred NIIN.

Demand Indicator — Code that indicates if the storage site is a single stock fund site. If it is, the user can view assets and request data.

Demilitarization Code (DMIL) — Identifies a supply item must be demilitarized when returned as unserviceable and how to demilitarize.

Department Of Defense Activity Address Code (DODAAC) — A six-position alphanumeric code assigned to identify specific units, activities, or organizations. The first position designates the military service or other government element of ownership or sponsorship. The remaining five positions are assigned in accordance with the central service point of the participating service or agency.

Department Of Defense Ammunition Code (DODAC) — An eight-position alphanumeric code made up of two parts. The first part is comprised of the four numerals that form the Federal Supply Classification (FSC) in Federal Supply Groups 13 and 14 (the first four positions of the National Stock Number (NSN)); the second part consists of an alpha and three numerics or two alphas and two numerics assigned to an ammunition generic description within the supply class.

Department Of Defense Identification Code (DODIC) — A four-position alphanumeric code assigned to an ammunition generic description within the supply class.

Depot Shipment Date — This a four-position julian date indicating the date the materiel was released/tendered to the carrier.

DIV/Sep Bde/ACR — Abbreviation for Division/Separate Brigade/Armored Cavalry Regiment.

DLA — See Defense Logistics Agency.

Document Availability Code (DAC) — A code which establishes the type and availability of technical documentation. Numeric codes indicate type and availability of the documents to originator at time of submission of reference number and item identification cataloging transactions. Alpha codes indicate the same document is available and will be furnished by an activity identified by the Reference Number Action Activity Code (RNAAC-DRN 2900) through cross-service agreement.

Document Number — A 14-position alphanumeric code which is nonduplicative and comprised of the following three elements:

1. Requisitioner. A six-position alphanumeric activity address code that identifies the preparer of the requisition.
2. Date of the requisition. A Julian date that represents the date the requisition was sent to the initial supply source. The first digit shows the last numeric digit of the calendar year and the last three digits the numeric consecutive day (e.g. 1 February 1993 would be “3032”).
3. Requisition serial number. A four-position alphanumeric code assigned by the requisitioner.

DODAAC — See Department of Defense Activity Address Code.

DODAAC Address — This is the Department of Defense Activity Address that is assigned to all authorized units allowed to request supplies. It provides the full address of the unit. See Department of Defense Activity Address Code.

DODAC — See Department of Defense Ammunition Code.

DODIC — See Department of Defense Identification Code.

DSS/Allocation Code — A code identifying a specific Supply Support Activity.

DT-EFF — See Date Effective.

DT-INITIATED — See Date Initiated.

DT-LST-CHG — See Date Of Last Change.

DT-NSN-DEL — See National Stock Number and Date of Action.

DT-PUB-SB — See Date SB Published.

EC - See Essentiality Code.

EFF-DT — See Date Effective.

EIC — See End Item Code.

End Item Code (EIC) — End Item Code (EIC) is a three-position alphanumeric code that uses the full English alphabet and the numbers 2-9 to identify a request for repair parts to a specific end item. The EIC replaces the W/ESDC and is to be placed in CC 54-56 or block 18 of all requests for issue initiated at the unit level. The NOV 86 update of AR 710-2, DA PAM 710-2-1, and DA PAM 710-2-2, contain regulatory guidance and procedures for using the EIC. EICS are not listed for each repair part NSN because repair parts have multiple applications to many end items. If the end item NSN is not on the AMDF, no EIC will be assigned. Once assigned, an EIC will not change during the total life cycle of the end item and is structured so that each position of the code has specific meaning:

1. The first position identifies the national inventory control point manager and the materiel category, which is a broad categorization generally descriptive of the item but not identifying specific items.

2. The second position provides for a further subdivision of the broad category established in the first position. By using the first position as a base, the two position combination identifies a broad generic family of end items.
3. The third position is used in combination with the first two positions to identify a specific end item within a generic classification.
This three position identification is unique to a single end item.

Refer to the regulatory guidance cited above for code interpretations.

ESNTL-CD — See Essentiality Code.

Essentiality Code (ESNTL-CD) — A code to indicate the degree to which the failure of the part affects the ability of the end item to perform its intended operation.

Estimated Ship Date — The numeric calendar day on which materiel will be available at the source of supply for shipment.

Execution Force — The Execution Force represents the force that is actually on the ground with requirements, authorizations and assets on hand.

Federal Supply Class (FSC) — FSC is a four digit numeric field which divides items of supply into broad family groups. The first two positions identify the broad family group (example: 5305 applies to 'Hardware and Abrasives') while the second two positions identify the specific class within each family group (example: 5305 applies to 'Screws'). The FSC is the first four digits of the National Stock Number (NSN).

Flight Number — A seven-position alphanumeric code assigned by the Military Airlift Command (MAC).

Force (Top Level) — This option provides access to various force structures used in TAV. It also provides on-line access to the official RIC and DODAAC address files. This information can be used to identify ship to and bill to addresses, as well as identifying who a unit is.

Free Form Word Search — This option will allow the user to enter a string of characters (not to exceed 17 positions) that will search the RF Tags in the base for that string of characters and display a listing of the RF Tags for further preview.

FSC — See Federal Supply Class.

GEN-NOMEN — See Nomenclature.

Geographic Area Code — This is a two-position LOGSA unique alphanumeric code that identifies a specific Geographic Area or State.

Geographic Region — Designates an area where units are located and receiving support. Various Major Commands (MACOMs) can be represented among the combined units. For this reason, the data for GEO-REGION: EUROPE will differ from data for MACOM: EUROPE.

Home Location (Location Code) — A three-position alphanumeric code which identifies the actual or planned location of a unit. Within CONUS, the code is a combination of Army area and state abbreviations. Overseas, the code is an abbreviation of the country. The Continental United States (CONUS) location codes are listed in DA PAM 525-12; Outside the Continental United States (OCONUS) in DA PAM 525-13.

Home Station — See Station Code.

I-CAT — See Item Category.

IND — See Indenture Code.

Indenture Code — A code which illustrates a lateral and descending “family tree” relationship of each line item to and within the system or end item and its discrete components (units), assemblies, and subassemblies. An asterisk (*) in the indenture column indicates that the item is a component of a kit.

Index Factor X (INDX-FCTR-X) — (where X = 1 through 7). Index factor consists of one whole number and a four-place decimal inflation factor. It is applied against a base price to compute planning prices of major items in Supply Bulletin 700-20 for the respective (year 1 through 7) Program Objective Memorandum (POM).

INDX-FCTR-X — See Index Factor X.

I & S — See Interchangeability and Substitutability.

In Transit (Top Level) — This option in TAV provides near real time visibility of individual requisitions and shipments as they are processed through the logistical pipeline. Entry of key transportation data, e.g. Document Number, National Stock Number, Transportation Control Number, etc., will provide detailed in transit information such as the depot ship date, ports of embarkation and debarkation, receipt/life/forward dates, intermediate and consolidated Transportation Control Numbers, Voyage/flight Number, etc.

Inflation Factors — This query option provides the user with the inflation factors for a specific effective date, or if no effective date is entered, all factor records on the data base will be returned for review. HQ, AMC is proponent for inflation guidance. Indices are developed on a yearly basis and used by this system in the computation of the major items planning price which is displayed in chapter 7 of SB 710-1-1.

Information Queries — This option retrieves information from the Army Master Data File (AMDF). AMDF data is retrieved via an on-line link to the AMDF which is updated as changes occur, TAV will display the most current data. Whenever a technical communication problem occurs and the AMDF is not available to TAV, TAV uses a locally-stored, monthly extract of the AMDF to provide AMDF data. This

ensures that, if the current AMDF data is not available, TAV will still be able to display the most commonly-used data elements that are no older than one month.

Installation Code — A two or three-position alphanumeric code. It identifies the source from which a unit receives supply support. Codes are listed in AR 710-3.

Interchangeability and Substitutability (data field) — This code identifies how a related NSN is interchangeable or substitutable with the prime NSN. 1 = Substitutable (one way), 2 = Interchangeable (two way), BLANK = The I & S code will always be “blank” for the Prime NSN.

Interchangeability and Substitutability (selection) — This option displays the Army Master Data File (AMDF) Interchangeability and Substitutability (I&S) relationships for a family of items.

Intermediate Transportation Control Number — A 17-position alphanumeric data element assigned when original shipment unit is over packed into another container (minipallet, multiwall container, consolidated box).

IOC — Industrial Operations Command.

Item (Top Level) — This option provides on-line connections to Army and DoD catalogs (AMDS, SB 700-20, DLSC). Catalog data can be searched by most item identifiers including SSN, LIN, NIIN, NSN, and NOMENCLATURE.

Item Category (I-CAT) — Identifies each principal/end item, component, set, assemblage or system contained in the Standard Study Number System File as either a Primary (P) or Generating (G) item. Codes are:

P - PRIMARY

G - GENERATING

N - NULL

Issue Priority — This is a two-position numeric code known as a Priority Designator. To meet materiel demands, it is necessary to identify the relative importance of competing demands for logistics system resources. The Uniform Materiel Movement and Issue Priority System (UMMIPS) provides a way to express the relative rank of requisitions and materiel movement transactions.

JTC — See Jump To Code.

Jump To Code (JTC) — The Jump-to-Code is used whenever the next substitutable item in an I&S group cannot be used. Whenever this code is applied to an I&S family, it directs the user to “go around” a subgroup that will not satisfy the requisitioners requirement and “Jump To” an NSN which is a proper substitute. The alpha characters of the Jump To Code will be the same as the Order of Use code assigned to the NSN that is being “Jumped To”.

LCC — See Logistics Control Code.

LIC — See Logistics Indicator Code.

LINK — See Logistics Information Network.

LIF — See Logistics Intelligence File.

LIN — See Line Item Number.

Line Item Number (LIN) — A six-position alphanumeric code (1st position alpha followed by 5 numerics) assigned to type-classified Army material. Source: SB 700-20.

Loc Code — See Home Location.

Location Code — See Home Location.

Logistic Control Code (LCC) — This is a one-position alpha code assigned to Army adopted items and other items selected for authorization. This code is used to provide a basis for logistic support decisions, i.e., procurement, overhaul, repair parts provisioning, requisitioning, and distribution.

CODE DESCRIPTION:

A - Designates items which are acceptable for the mission intended or which can be made acceptable during initial production.

B - Designates items which are issued in lieu of LCC A items or ones which can no longer be procured but must still be supported.

D - Designates developmental items or systems which are not qualified for type classification.

F - Designates Mission Essential Contingency Items (MECI) for Reserve components only.

N - Designates items which have not been separately type qualified or nondevelopmental items which are being qualified for type development.

O - Designates obsolete items.

R - Designates items not assigned a Line item Number (LIN) and not appearing in SB 700-20.

S - Designates contingency items, other than mission essential or contingency items, suitable for training.

T - Designates items classified as limited procurement for testing.

U - Designates items classified as limited procurement.

Logistics Indicator Code (LIC) — A one-letter code assigned to each Unit Identification Code (UIC) on file, to indicate the logistic circumstance as presently reflected.

Logistics Information Network (LINK) — A Defense Logistics Agency database that provides supply status. It is located in Dayton, OH.

Logistics Intelligence File (LIF) — A database that consolidates supply and transportation pipeline information.

MACOM — See Major Command.

Maintenance Float Indicator Code (MAINT- FLOAT-INDIC) — Indicates whether or not an item has ORF factors assigned. Codes are:

X = YES

BLANK = NO

MAINT- FLOAT-INDIC — See Maintenance Float Indicator Code.

Major Command — The Major Command to which each unit/non-unit is assigned.

Major Command Code — A two digit code that identifies a specific Major Command.

Major Item System Code (MIS-CODE) — An eight-position alphanumeric code, composed of five subcodes, which identifies the Army Major Item system (AMIS). Position 1 identifies the Major Item System Manager/Developer. Position 2 categorizes the type of system as Weapon (W), Support (S), or Ammunition (A). Position 3 and 4 correspond to the first two positions of the Army Mission Area Code which best represents the overall system mission. Positions 5 and 6 correspond to the generic category code of the principal prime item in the system. Positions 7 and 8 denote different systems within the same generic category, or generic groupings of like items.

Manager Code — An alphanumeric code used to identify the activity that is to receive requisitions for a given item of supply. This activity could be an Army activity or command, another military branch, or federal agency.

Master Inventory Record Posting Date — This is a four-position julian date indicating the date materiel receipt was posted to the accountable records.

MATCAT — See Army Materiel Category Code.

Materiel Status Record (MSR) — A unique number assigned by the Materiel Status Office to each materiel time appearing on the in-process review agenda package and which technical review was taken. This designation will be made a matter of record on agenda meetings records and archival documentation, including those items accepted and on which a degree of standardization was taken.

MGR — See Manager Code.

Mode Of Shipment — This code identifies the general mode (air or surface) and the specific mode (motor, rail, air freight, parcel post, etc.) used for each segment of movement within the Defense Transportation System (DTS).

MIS-CODE — See Major Item System Code.

MSR — See Materiel Status Record.

National Inventory Control Point (NICP) — An activity that provides supply functions for commodity commands, i.e., cataloging, requirements, overhaul/rebuild management, and disposal reutilization guidance.

National Stock Number (NSN) — A 13 digit number assigned under the Federal Cataloging Program to each approved United States Federal Item Identification. It consists of the four digit Federal Supply Classification (FSC) and the nine digit assigned National Item Identification Number (NIIN).

National Item Identification Number (NIIN) — A 9 digit number sequentially assigned to each approved item identification under the Federal Cataloging Program. The first two digits are the NATO or country code. The remaining seven are serially assigned without regard to the kind of item or its classification.

NIIN — See National Item Identification Number.

NIMSC-CD — See Nonconsumable Item Material Support Codes.

Nomenclature — This is a variable length alphanumeric description of the adjacent item. If the item is an NSN (National Stock Number), it will represent the 21 character NSN nomenclature extracted from the AMDF. If the item is a LIN (Line Item Number), it will represent the 22 character SHORT-GEN-NOMEN or 64 character GEN-NOMEN extracted from SB 700-20. If the item is an SSN (Standard Study Number), it will represent the 59 character Standard Study Nomenclature as provided by the AMC MSC responsible for this SSN.

Nomenclature Word Search — A search path to an item based on name of item.

Nonconsumable Item Material Support Codes (NIMSC-CD) — Nonconsumable Item Material Support Codes identify the degree of support received by an individual Secondary Inventory Control Activity (SICA) or identify the Service(s) performing depot maintenance for a Lead Service (Primary Inventory Control Activity (PICA)). A nonconsumable item has been defined as an item of supply which is managed by one or more Military Services as a nonconsumable (i.e. major end item, depot reparable, or nonstock-funded consumable).

Non-Unit — A three or six-position alphanumeric code for claimants other than units, i.e. Operational Projects, War Reserves, decrement stock, operational readiness float, repair cycle float, etc.

NSN — See National Stock Number.

NSN-ACV-NOMEN — See National Stock Number and Nomenclature.

OOU — See Order Of Use Code.

Order Of Use Code — This is a three-position alpha character code comprised of the following two parts:

SUBGROUP CODE - This is the first two positions of the OOU code

and it indicates whether an item in an I&S subgroup is interchangeable or substitutable with items in the same subgroup. When the second position of the subgroup code is the same for all NSNs in the group, these items are “inter-changeable” with each other.

SEQUENCE CODE - The third position of the OOU code is the sequence code and it indicates the order of use within the group for interchangeable items. When the subgroup code indicates substitutable items, the three-position OOU code must be used to determine Order of Use.

ORF/RCF Factors — See Operational Readiness Float Factors and Repair Cycle Float Factors.

Ownership Purpose Code — An alphanumeric code that identifies the specific use that an asset is reserved for and who owns it.

PA Commercial Item Category Code (PCI-CAT-CD) — Based upon the PCI-CAT-CD, the annotation ‘MAPP’ will appear on Chapter 6, SB 700-20 Line Item Numbers. The annotation ‘MAPP’ indicates those HQDA-controlled items the authorization of which has been delegated to Table of Allowances (TDA) /Joint Table of Allowances (JTA) proponents for approval. Inclusion in TDA/MTDA documentation. These are listed in Chapter 6 SB 700-20. (Regulatory Authority is AR 708-1).

Codes are:

1 - BCE/MAPP (Base Level Commercial Equipment/MACOM Approved)

2 - BCE

3 - BLANK

PB Code — See Property Book Code.

PCCN (Provisioning Contract Control Number) — A number assigned by the requiring authority to identify a specific contract or a group of end items/components that can have many configurations/models.

PCI-CAT-CD — See PA Commercial Item Category Code.

PHRASE CD — See Phrase Code.

Phrase Code (PHRASE CD) — A one-position alphanumeric code that identifies changes and/or relationships between NSN’s and information type data. The PC is authorized by DOD 4100.39-m, vol 10, chap 4, table 52, phrase codes.

Planning Force — The planning force contains all of the execution force plus those units that contain only requirements and future authorizations but are included in the force for planning purposes only.

PLISN (Provisioning Line Item Sequence Number) — Sequentially assigned value for all items contained in the system/equipment breakdown.

PMIC — See Precious Metals Indicator Code.

PN — See Part Number.

PODA — See Port of Debarkation Arrival Date.

PODD — See Port of Debarkation Departure Date.

POEA — See Port of Embarkation Arrival Date.

POED — See Port of Embarkation Departure Date.

Port of Debarkation — An authorized point of entry into a foreign country or the United States. This is a three-position alphanumeric code that identifies the name and location of air terminals and water ports worldwide. The air terminal identifier codes are alpha while the water port identifier codes are alphanumeric. Codes, names, and locations are contained in DOD 4500.32R, Vol. 1, Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP).

Port of Debarkation Arrival Date — A four-position Julian date indicating the date the cargo arrived at the port of debarkation.

Port of Debarkation Departure Date — A four-position Julian date indicating the date the cargo departed from the port of debarkation.

Port Of Debarkation Forward Date — This is a four-position Julian date indicating the date the shipment was forwarded/shipped from the port of debarkation to the consignee.

Port Of Debarkation Receipt Date — This is a four-position Julian date reflecting the date the shipment was received by port of debarkation.

Port Of Embarkation — An authorized point of departure from a foreign country or the United States. This is a three-position alphanumeric code that identifies the name and location of air terminals and water ports worldwide. The air terminal identifier codes are alpha while the water port identifier codes are alphanumeric. Codes, names, and locations are contained in DOD 4500.32R, VOL. 1, Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP).

Port of Embarkation Arrival Date — A four-position Julian date indicating the date the cargo arrived at the port of embarkation.

Port of Embarkation Departure Date — A four-position Julian date indicating the date the cargo departed from the port of embarkation.

Port Of Embarkation Lift Date — A four-position Julian date indicating the date materiel was shipped from the departing air terminal or water port.

Port Of Embarkation Receipt Date — This is a four-position Julian date reflecting the date the materiel was received at the departing air terminal or water port.

Precious Metals Indicator Code (PMIC) — The PMI code identifies items that have precious metals as part of their content. Precious metals are those metals generally considered to be uncommon and highly valu-

able. Use this code together with the recoverability code (RC) to make sure that precious metals are recovered or that special handling or disposal procedures are followed.

PRICE-SIGNAL — See Price Signal Code.

Price Signal Code (PRICE-SIGNAL) — A. Code “E” in this field indicates unit price is estimated in dollars and cents. A blank in this field indicates unit price is standard or free issue not estimated.

Prime NSN — Preferred NSN (National Stock Number) for an item of supply.

PROC-INDIC — See Procurement Indicator.

Procurement Indicator (PROC-INDIC) — This indicator of an A, I or P will identify status of Standard Study Numbers that are identified on the Procurement data base. Indicators are:

A - Indicates active

I - Indicates inactive

P - Indicates parent

BLANK - Indicates not in procurement data base

Project Code — A three-position alphanumeric code identifying requisitions or assets related to materiel for specific projects, exercise, maneuvers, and other distinct program or operations.

Property Book Code (PB Code) — The code used to identify the type of accountable records that are maintained.

Provisioning List Item Sequence Number — A sequentially assigned value for items contained in the system/equipment breakdown list.

QTY — See Quantity.

Quantity — A numeric field that reflects the assets on hand for a given claimant, i.e., unit, non-unit, division, MACOM.

Quantity Due In — The quantity of stock requisitioned by the unit and due in to the unit from the source of supply.

Quantity In Transit — The quantity of an item currently in shipment.

Quantity Shipped — A numeric field indicating the quantity of the item that has been shipped.

Radio Frequency (RF) Tag ID — A device used to store the contents of a container. The device is made up of a RF transceiver, a CPU, and memory. The RF tag is attached to a container and loaded with information relative to what is in that particular container. When the RF tag passes by a location configured to read the tag, the location of the container can be determined.

Ratio for Replacement Condition (RATIO-REPL-COND) — Indicates additional Line Item Numbers (LINs) in those instances where a former Line Item Number is replaced by one or more new Line Item Numbers.

RATIO-REPL — See Ratio Replacement.

Ratio Replacement (RATIO-REPL) — The ratio of the replacing item (new LIN) to the replaced item (former LIN). If the new LIN replaces more than one former LIN and the correct ratio cannot be shown, an explanation of the ratio will be included in SB 700-20, Chapter 1.

RATIO-REPL-COND — See Ratio for Replacement Condition.

RC — See Recoverability Code and Reserve Components.

RCF Factors — See Repair Cycle Float Factors.

Recommended Service Life - Years (REC-SER-LIFE-YRS) — The number of years of economical service reasonably expected of equipment as established in appropriate manuals, bulletins, regulations, instruction manuals and/or the technical judgment of the equipment manager.

RECOV-CD — See Recoverability Code.

Recoverability Code (RECOV-CD or RC) — RC is a one-position alphabetic code that indicates the disposition action on unserviceable items. The RC is authorized by AR 700-82, APPC.

REC-SER-LIFE-YRS — See Recommended Service Life - Years.

RECY CD — See Recycle Code.

Recycle Code (RECY CD) — Used in the Asset Force to provide in-house users the ability to retain units in the force that still have assets being reported, but for some reason, units have been removed from the force.

Related NSN — A non-preferred NSN (National Stock Number) within a family of items which is either “interchangeable” (two way) or substitutable (one way) with the Prime NSN.

Related Reference Data (REL-REF-DATA) — Indicates additional data pertinent to the item being addressed. Included are reference numbers; publications such as component listings, technical manuals, and supply bulletins; specifications; replacement numbers and type of requirements, or other reference identifying source of additional information; and Department of Defense Ammunition Code (DODAC).

REL-REF-DATA — See Related Reference Data.

Reportable Item Control Code (RICC) — A one digit alphanumeric code assigned to items to identify which assets require reporting under the provisions of AR 710-3.

REQ-RIC — See Requesting Routing Identifier Code.

Requesting Routing Identifier Code (REQ-RIC) — Identifies the AMC command or activity requesting data (AR 725-50).

Required Delivery Date — This is a three-position numeric code indicating the date on which materiel must be delivered to the requisitioner.

Required Military Strength (RQR STR) — Identifies the total number of military manpower positions (officer, warrant officer, and enlisted (programmed)) for a unit as required.

Requisition Authenticity Code — A code that a unit has the authority to requisition a specific item.

RES-DEL-CHG — See Delete Reason.

Reserve Components (RC) — U.S. Army National Guard and Reserve units.

RF Tag As of Date Date/Time — The calendar date and military time the RF Tag was read at the current location.

RF Tag Current Location — Current read location of the RF Tag.

RF TAG ID — See Radio Frequency Tag ID.

RFTAG Information — See Radio Frequency Tag ID.

RF Tag Initiated Date/Time — The calendar date and military time the RF Tag was initiated at the depot/burn station.

RIC — See Routing Identifier Code.

RIC Address — See Routing Identifier Address.

RICC — See Reportable Item Control Code.

Routing Identifier Code (RIC) — A three-position alphanumeric code indicating source of supply, intersystem routing code, intrasystem routing code, and consigner/consignee of supply shipments. All authorized RIC's contain a designated service assignment character in the first position. The second and third positions are any alphanumeric combination and identify a facility or activity performing a general logistical, control, distribution, or storage mission to include post camps and stations. Authorized RIC's are listed in the DOD manual 4000.25-1-S1.

Routing Identifier Code-Storage — A three-position alphanumeric code designating the activity at which materiel is being stored. Authorized RIC's are listed in DOD Manual 4000.25-1-S1.

RPT RIC — See RIC.

RQR STR — See Required Military Strength.

SC — See Supply Class.

Selected Item Management Systems-Expanded — System that provides centralized asset knowledge and control of selected priority items.

Shipment Transportation Control Number — A 15-16-position alphanumeric data element reflecting the Transportation Control Number (TCN), Government Bill of Lading (GBL), or other control information from shipment status notification (DIC AS_).

Shipping Depot Routing Identifier Code — This is a three-position alphanumeric code reflecting the RIC of the shipping depot. RIC's are contained in DOD 4000.25-1-S1.

SHL — See Stratification Hierarchy Level.

SHORT-GEN-NOMEN — See Nomenclature.

SIMS-X — See Selected Item Management Systems-Expanded.

Soldiers System Command — Located in Philadelphia, Pa. Coordinates acquisition of soldier support items.

SORTS — Status of Resources and Training System. Database containing all Army registered UIC.

SORTS UIC — See SORTS Unit Identification Code.

SORTS Unit Identification Code — This provides access to the units that are identified in the SORTS.

Source Of Supply Code (SRC-SUP) — A three-position alphanumeric code used to identify the activity that is to receive requisitions for a given item of supply. This activity could be an Army activity or command, another military branch, or federal agency. This SOS is the Routing Identifier Code (RIC) that is listed in DOD 4140.17M, Supplement 1, Milstrip regulation.

SPECIAL-REQ — See Special Requirements Code.

Special Requirements Code (SPECIAL-REQ or SRC) — SRC is a one-position alphanumeric code that indicates certain logistics functions must be done according to special requirements documents. The SRC is authorized by AR 708-1, table 7-25, special requirements code.

SRC — See Standard Requirements Code.

SRC-SUP — See Source Of Supply Code

SSN — See Standard Study Number.

SSN/LINK-LIN History — The path in TAV which allows access to the historical summary of Standard Study Number data based on an item's Line identification Number.

Standard Requirements Code (SRC) — A 12-position code which is used to identify the basic Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) of a Modified Table of Organization and Equipment (MTOE) unit. Use of the SRC provides an immediate access to data maintained in the master files for elements of or for complete TOE/MTOE. The construction of an SRC is as follows: Positions 1-2—BASE NUMBER. A two-position number identifying branch or major subdivision. AR 310-31 lists base numbers. Positions 3-5—SUBNUMBER. A three-position number indicating the organizational element of the branch or major subdivision. Normally, the fifth position identifies the type of organization, i.e., group, battalion, or company. AR 310-31 lists subnumbers. Position 6—SUFFIX. An alpha character indicating sequential revision. Position 7—YEAR. A numeric code derived from the last digit of the year when the basic TOE was published. Positions 8-9— VARIATION. A two-position code identifying the variations to the organizational elements of the TOE. Position 10—AUTHORIZED LEVEL of ORGANIZATION (ALO). This code applies to the readi-

ness reporting posture of the unit. Positions 11-12—PARAGRAPH NUMBER. A two-position numeric code identifying a specific paragraph within a basic TOE. This code is used when a team (cell) is identified by a paragraph number in the “F” and earlier series TOE. “00” is used when not identified by paragraph number.

SOURCE: SACS-FAS. (AR 310-49)

Standard Study Number (SSN) — An identification number used to indicate a single item or group of items for which computations are required to support Army budget studies. Field length 11. Data type alphanumeric. Definition source AR 710-1.

Station Code — A five-position alphanumeric code which indicates the camp, post, or station at which a unit is located. Continental United States (CONUS) codes are found in DA PAM 525-12. Overseas codes are in DA PAM 525-13.

Station Name — This is a variable length narrative giving the in-the-clear name of a camp, post or station at which a unit is located. It equates to the unit’s station code.

State/Country Code — A two digit code that identifies a state or country.

Status Code — Supply Status Codes may be alphabetic or alphanumeric and are applied to the request for supplies during requisition processing to inform the requester the processing cycle stage the transaction is undergoing.

Stor RIC — See Routing Identifier Code-Storage.

STR CD — See Stratification Code.

Stratification Code (STR CD) — A unique coding structure employed to identify units and/or activities for the purpose of stratifying assets to a given geographical location or category.

Stratification Hierarchy Level — An alpha character code identifying the priority level of the selected unit.

SUB-LIN — See Substituting LIN.

Substitutability — See Interchangeability and Substitutability.

Substituting Line Item Number (SUB-LIN) — If viewing this data element in an Asset screen, then this field lists the field unit reported substitute (which is not necessarily an authorized substitute) Line Item Number of the asset which is on-hand and is substituting for an authorized LIN. If viewing Item screens, then this displays the authorized LIN substitutes contained in SB 700-20, the BOIMAS1 and other HQDA files. They are used for substituting an item of one LIN for an item of another LIN. Units of all Army components will be equipped in Department of the Army Master Priority List (DAMPL) sequence with the prescribed LIN authorized documents unless otherwise directed by USAFISA (MOFI-

TED-E). The approved substitute LIN must provide the next best item that allows the unit to accomplish its mission in terms of the following:

1 - Being compatible with associated items of equipment in the units.

2 - Performing the same function and purpose as the authorized LIN.

For communication-electronics equipment, the item must be interoperable with the existing network.

3 - Having Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) requirements compatible with the unit's POL requirements.

4 - Having ammunition available for substituted weapons.

5 - Being able to move at approximately the same speed (possess the same type of mobility) as the authorized LIN.

6 - Having the same air transportability characteristics as the authorized LIN.

7 - Being supportable by maintenance personnel authorized on the modified table of organization and equipment and table of distribution and allowances.

8 - Having repair parts, tools, and diagnostic and test equipment for the repair of the substitute LIN available to the unit.

Suffix Code — The Suffix Code is a one-position alphanumeric code that identifies requisition and Materiel Returns Program (MRP) transaction, partial actions taken on the original requisition, or MRP transaction without duplicating or losing the original number.

Supplementary Address — This is a six-position, alphanumeric Activity Address Code. It is constructed and assigned the same as the Requisitioner Code. The Supplementary Address is not part of the Document Number. However, it will be used to show the bill-to point, when other than the Requisitioner Code; to show the Ship-To address of a Consignee, when other than the Requisitioner Code; or to show internal data, meaningful only to the Requisitioner.

Supply Bulletin (SB) — A publication of the Quartermaster Corps that provides updated supply information on a specific item.

Supply Class (SC or CL) — A one-position numeric code which categorizes items of supply as follows:

SUPPLY CLASS 1 - Subsistence items.

SUPPLY CLASS 2 - End items which are not considered major end items. This includes clothing, individual equipment, tentage, tool sets and tool kits, hand tools, administrative supplies and equipment, and housekeeping supplies and equipment.

SUPPLY CLASS 3 - Petroleum products and chemicals. This includes petroleum fuels, lubricants, hydraulic and insulating oils, preservatives, liquid and compressed gases, chemical prod-

ucts, coolants deicing and antifreeze compounds of the above and additives to the above. Also, this code identifies coal and coal products.

SUPPLY CLASS 4 - Construction materiel. This includes all materiel which may be used in construction to include installed equipment. Also included are all fortification and barrier materials.

SUPPLY CLASS 5 - Ammunition. This includes all types of ammunition: chemical, radiological, and special weapons. Included are bombs, explosives, land mines, fuses, detonators, pyrotechnics, missiles, rockets, propellants, and other like items. This also includes related items; for example, ammunition boxes.

SUPPLY CLASS 6 - Personal demand items.

SUPPLY CLASS 7 - Major end items of equipment. A major end item is a final combination of end products which is ready for use. Examples of items included in this class are launchers, tanks, mobile repair shops, vehicles, etc.

SUPPLY CLASS 8 - Medical materiel. It includes repair parts which are used only on medical end items.

SUPPLY CLASS 9 - Repair parts. Includes kits, assemblies, and subassemblies, used in the repair of end items. It includes any item, repairable or nonrepairable, which is needed to provide maintenance support to any equipment.

SUPPLY CLASS 10 - Materiel which is used to support nonmilitary programs. Examples of such programs are agriculture and economic development.

Supply Status Transaction Date — The numeric calendar day on which the Status Code for the requisition was processed by the source of supply.

Supply Support Activity Receipt Date — A four-position julian date that reflects the date the materiel was received by the direct support unit.

Support Station — The station that provides supply support for a unit. This may be the same or different than the station code of the unit.

Sustainment Cargo — Cargo other than organic unit equipment.

TACOM — Tank and Automotive Command.

TC — See Type Classification Assigned.

TCN — See Transportation Control Number.

TCP/IP — Transmission Control Protocol/Internet Protocol. A protocol used to transmit data over the Internet

TIE — See Type Item Equipment.

Total Army — This field allows the user to view “TOTAL ARMY ASSETS” by MACOM, for any NIIN, LIN, or DODIC.

Total Unit Authorization — The quantity of an item authorized for a unit.

TPSN — See Troop Program Sequence Number.

Transportation Control Number (T CN) — A 17-position alphanumeric data element assigned to control a shipment unit throughout the transportation pipeline.

Troop Program Sequence Number (TPSN) — A five-position numeric code used to group units by mission, type and size. Specifically, it defines the division and battalion affiliation of a unit. The basic composition of a TPSN is: POSITION 1: Establishes category: Divisions—0xxxx, Sp Brigades Cmds Rgts—1xxxx, Nondivisional—2xxxx, Support to Combat Forces—3xxxx, Supporting Forces—4xxxx, Special Activities—5xxxx, Training Forces (Reserves)—6xxxx, School Troops—8xxxx. POSITION 2 and/or 3: Branch. Examples: 01xxx—Airborne Division, 04xxx—Infantry Division (Mech), 11xxx—Airborne Brigade, 13xxx—Infantry Brigade. POSITION 4 and 5: Sequence by type and size within category and branch. Examples: 01082—82nd Airborne Division, 04024—24th Infantry Division (Mech).

Type Classification Assigned (TC) — The Type Classifications (AR 70-1) are:

S - Standard

C - Contingency

L - Limited procurement

O - Obsolete

E - Exempt from Type Classification in accordance with AR 70-1

N - Non-Type Classified

P - Low-rate production

Type Item Equipment (TIE) — Represents the type item of equipment. Codes used are PP = Principal Prime Item, P = Prime Item, A = ASIOE, C = Component Major Item, M = Munitions (barrel or weapon-fired or dispensed), MV = Munitions (stand-alone or guided missiles & large rockets).

Type SRC — See Type Standard Requirements Code.

Type Standard Requirements Code (Type SRC) — A one-position numeric code used to indicate the type of unit organization. 1 = Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) unit, 2 = Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) Augmentation to a TOE unit, 3 = TDA unit.

UI — See Unit Of Issue.

UIC — See Unit Identification Code.

ULN — See Unit Line Number.

Unit Description — A variable length narrative which when used with ‘branch’ and ‘parent unit level’ describes the units functional mission for Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) and for Table of Distribution and Allowance (TDA), the master activity title/designation.

Unit Identification Code — This is a six-position alpha numeric code for the organization displayed. This entry will generally be the battalion parent UIC. For less than battalion sized units, the organization could be a separate company, platoon, or detachment.

Unit Line Number (ULN) — A FORSCOM assigned data element that is based on the Time Phased Force Deployment List (TPFDL).

Unit Materiel Fielding Point Receipt Date — This is a four-position julian date indicating the date the materiel was received at the UMFP.

Unit Materiel Fielding Point Ship Date — This is a four-position julian date indicating the date the materiel was shipped from the UMFP.

Unit Move Summary — A global view of all unit movement data listed by ULN, UIC, LIN, or project code.

Unit Movement Cargo — Cargo shipped concurrent with unit movement.

Unit Number — A four-position alphanumeric code which is the numerical portion of a Table of Organization and Equipment (TOE) unit designation or the first four positions of a Unit Identification Code (UIC) for a Table of Distribution and Allowances (TDA) units. TDA augmentations carry the number of the unit augmented.

Unit Of Issue — A two-position alphabetic code which indicates the smallest quantity of an item that can be requisitioned and issued.

Unit Pack Quantity (UPQTY) — The quantity of the unit of issue contained in each package.

Unit Pack Weight (UPWT) — Maximum unit pack weight to the nearest tenth of a pound up to 9,999.9 pounds; then to the nearest pound.

Unit Price (UPRICE) — This is a numeric field which shows the actual standard or estimated cost of the item for the quantity shown by the Unit of Issue Code. Prices are shown in whole dollars.

Unit Pack Cube (UPCB) — Maximum unit pack cube to the nearest thousandth of a foot up to 9,999.999 cubic feet, then to the nearest cubic foot.

Unserviceable Generation Factor Computed (UNSV-C-GENR-FAC-CMPT) — A factor arrived at by application of the unserviceable input quantities against the in-use densities by time period.

UNSV-C-GENR-FAC-CMPT — See Unserviceable Generation Factor Computed.

UPCB — See Unit Pack Cube.

UPRICE — See Unit Price.

UPQTY — See Unit Pack Quantity.

UPWT — See Unit Pack Weight.

USAMMA — United States Army Medical Materiel Agency.

Voyage Number — A five-position alphanumeric code that identifies the Military Traffic Management Command (MTMC) area in which cargo is loaded on each voyage of a vessel.

Water Port of Debarkation — See Port of Debarkation

Weapon Systems (Top Level) — This option in TAV allows the user to view the Configuration of an Army Major Item System (AMIS) including class II, V, VII, VIII, and IX items. The configuration displays relationships of Associated Support Items Of Equipment (ASIOE) and Component Major Items (CMI) to prime items and piece parts to end items. Within this option, the user may elect to view asset data for any displayed item. This choice will lead to the asset force selection menu where the user can select the force level desired.